

MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

VOL. 11.—NO. 45.

New Advertisements.

LOOKOUT BANK
—OF—
Morristown, - - Tenn.
[STATE DEPOSITORY.]
—OF—
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN MURPHY, R. E. RICE, Cashier
O. T. MAGEE, W. A. HOWELL.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
RECEIVE Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange
Gold and silver, and make collections upon
the most favorable terms
may 13 17.

WM. G. TAYLOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Morristown, Tenn.
WILL practice in the Courts of Hamilton, and
the adjoining counties.
april 26-17.

WILL S. DICKSON,
Attorney at Law,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.
WILL practice in the Courts of upper East
Tennessee, and the adjoining counties.
april 26-17.

L. C. SHEPARD,
UNDERTAKER,
Knoxville, Tenn.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Metallic Caskets and Cases, Wood Caskets and
Caskets of every grade and style, made ready for use
Orders by Telephone will receive personal and
prompt attention. Terms satisfactory. 140.

FOR SALE!
A Valuable Tract of Land.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AU-
thorized by Dr. Wm. L. Anderson, to sell a
Tract of Land, lying on Hamilton River, Hamilton
county, Tennessee, and near Anderson's Ford.
There is about 300 acres in the tract—100 acres well
timbered, and 200 acres cleared, under fence and
well watered. The soil is of an excellent quality,
and a great bargain can be had in purchasing the
farm. For further information, apply to
WM. G. TAYLOR,
May 6-9. Morristown, Tennessee.

W. M. WILMETH,
MAIN STREET, MORRISTOWN, TENN.
Has now on hand a complete stock of
Family Groceries,
To which he has recently added a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which he offers cheap for Cash.
He will pay the highest market price for all kinds of
country produce.
Provisions and Groceries of every description kept
on hand at all times. [519-17.

FRED. A. SHOTWELL,
SURGEON DENTIST;
Rogersville, - - Tenn.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
the village and surrounding country, and assures
those who favor him with their patronage, that he
will make it his pleasure to give perfect satisfaction.
Tonsils, canals, teeth, root, and all work
waited upon at his home, without extra charge,
sept. 21, 1876 - 10 to 30 if

J. K. LAWLESS,
Harness and Saddle Maker,
MAIN STREET,
Morristown, Tenn.
Having removed from the Tan-
yard to the ROOM over Theo. A. Bal-
low's jewelry shop, I am now pre-
pared to EXECUTE ALL WORK IN MY
LINE on short notice, and on reason-
able terms. Saddle-making, harness-
making, and all work of the kind, can be
done in a substantial manner, and in first-class style, in a
substantial manner. REPAIRING also, in
all its branches, and all work guaranteed. Give me
a call and be satisfied.
I have in my charge a small quantity of leather
belonging to various customers of McFarland,
Kilwell & Co., and will be glad to call on
for it.
Respectfully,
J. K. LAWLESS.
sep. 19, 1877 - 17.

MRS. KATE DALLAS,
- MILLINER -
- And Dealer in -
Millinery Goods,
No. 34 Temple Block,
Market Square,
KNOXVILLE, - TENN.
May 16, 1877

Grigsby House,
(Formerly Virginia House.)
Morristown, Tenn.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-
ing leased the above popular and convenient
stand, begs leave to inform his many friends
and the traveling public that he is now prepared to ac-
commodate his guests in the most comfortable and
economical manner. This house is situated on Main street,
in the corner of the town and convenient to the depot.
The proprietor has fitted up his house with a room
which will be known as the Drummer's Room, where
the traveling man can find a comfortable and convenient
place to stay. My table shall be always supplied
with the delicacies and substantial of the season.
Charges shall be moderate, servants polite and in
fact neither pains or expense will be spared to
make the Grigsby House a pleasant home for the
traveler and stranger. A porter will be in waiting
at the depot upon the arrival of each train to con-
vey your baggage to and from the same free of
charge. There is also in connection with the
house a first-class stable.
Please give me a call, a thing you will not regret
at all.
JOSEPH GRIGSBY,
Proprietor.
Sept. 19, 1877.

New Advertisements.

MECHANICS'
Savings Bank.
Knoxville, Tenn.
THOS. O'CONNOR, President.
SAM. HOUSE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thos. O'Conner, James O'Conner,
Jno. B. Neely, T. R. Cormick,
R. N. Hood, Sam. House.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Deals in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Sells
Drafts on all the principal cities in Europe. Buys
and sells United States Money, gold and silver, War-
rents and city Scrip.
Interest paid on Deposits of
\$1 and UPWARDS.
May 26-12-17.

W. D. GAMMON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Morristown, Tenn.
Will practice in Hamilton and adjoining coun-
ties.
Prompt attention given to collections.
10 14 76-17

G. T. MAGEE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY IN-
form the public that he has resigned his
position of Cashier of "The Lookout Bank" of
Morristown, and will hereafter DEVOTE HIS
WHOLE TIME AND ATTENTION TO THE PRAC-
TICE OF HIS PROFESSION, office at the Drug
Store of W. J. Carrigan.
September 12, 1877-17.

DENTISTRY
THOS. J. SPECK, D. D. S.
OFFICE:
Rogersville, Tenn., from 1st to 15th of each month.
Tuition from \$10 to \$20 per term of 20 weeks.
Address the Principal, Morristown, Tenn.
ee 23 75-17

REAGAN HIGH SCHOOL.
J. A. Stoddard, A. B., Princip'l.
REV. T. F. SUMMERS,
Rev. A. W. WILSON, Associate Principals.
The next Session commences the first Monday
in September, 1877.
Board from \$10 to \$20 per term of 20 weeks.
Address the Principals, Morristown, Tenn.
ee 23 75-17

ROGERSVILLE
FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL
begin Monday, September 24. The location,
the buildings, the thoroughness in the mode of in-
struction, and the care taken of students, make it
one of the most desirable seats of learning in the
country.
For Catalogue or particulars, address,
REV. A. W. WILSON,
August 8, 1877. T. F. SUMMERS, PRESIDENT

T. J. EVANS,
DENTIST,
MAIN STREET,
MORRISTOWN, TENN.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Terms very moderate. oct 3 77-17

Wilson, Burns & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
30 South Howard Street, corner of Lombard,
BALTIMORE.
We keep constantly on hand a large and well
sorted stock of Groceries, suitable for the
Southern and Western trade. We select our
merchandise from the best sources, and our
prices are as low as the market. Our facilities for doing business are
such as to enable us to handle all orders promptly.
All orders will have our prompt attention. [mar 2,
Baltimore.

W. L. ROGERS,
Rogers & Perry.
(Successors to W. A. D. HILL.)
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
oct 3 77-17

ROGERSVILLE HOUSE,
(South-east of Public Square.)
ROGERSVILLE, - - - TENN.
N. F. POWELL, PROPRIETOR.
CLEAN BEDS, PLEASANT ROOMS, AND TA-
ble supplied with best of the country produce.
N. F. Powell always in attendance at the depot
on arrival of the train to carry baggage to the
House free of charge. [oct 3 77-17

THE CENTRAL HOUSE.
(A new Hotel—just opened.)
Gay Street, - - Knoxville, Tenn.
J. C. FLANDERS, Proprietor.
SITUATED A FEW STEPS,
either way from the Custom House, Post Office,
banks, Wholesale Retail Stores, and Market.
Beautiful front yard, with luxuriant shade trees.
Rooms and table, equal to the best in the city, to
say the least.
J. C. FLANDERS, Proprietor.
Sept. 19, 1877.

TO ADVERTISERS.

"THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE" is the best adver-
tising medium to be had in Upper East Tennessee.
Its circulation in the counties of Hamilton, Ham-
lin, Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger and Claiborne is
larger than any other paper, and its subscription
list is increasing daily. To insure insertion the
same week, advertisements should be handed in
by Monday evening. Our terms for advertising
will be found very reasonable.

Italy and Germany notify Eng-
land that if she sends a fleet to Con-
stantinople they will have fleets there
too—just to see how the Britishers
do things, in and about the Dar-
danelles. England had as well leave
off bluster and menace and come to
business. She must fight Europe
less France, with only Turkey as an
ally, or be contented to save what
she can out of the impending Otto-
man wreck by diplomacy.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, has writ-
ten a long letter to President Hayes
giving details of the causes of the
Mexican raids, and their history for
the past twenty years. He asserts
that Texas does not want war, but
simply protection from Mexican vio-
lence. He charges that the San
Elizario mob who shot Howard, Mc-
Bride and Atkinson to death was
composed largely of Mexican citi-
zens. The Governor recites the hor-
rible massacre, and says that Mexico
should make amends for the crimes
committed by her citizens.

The heirs of the late ex-Senator
Sebastian, of Arkansas, have received
\$17,701, being the compensation
due him as Senator for the period
from March, 1861, to March, 1865.
Mr. Sebastian was one of the South-
ern Senators included in the resolu-
tion of expulsion passed by the Sen-
ate after the Southern Senators had
withdrawn. Mr. Sebastian did not
withdraw, and on the third of last
March the Senate rescinded the re-
solution of expulsion on the ground
that he was loyal during the war.
The effect of the rescinding resolu-
tion was to entitle him to the com-
pensation which his heirs have re-
ceived.

A curious case as to the rights of
the finder of lost property, whose
owner is unknown, is reported from
Rhode Island. The plaintiff bought
an old safe and offered to sell it to
the defendant. The defendant would
not buy it, but agreed to take it and
sell it if he could, using it himself in
the mean time. While it was thus
in his possession, he found a roll of
bank bills inside the lining. No one
knew to whom they belonged. The
defendant therefore concluded to
keep them. The plaintiff, upon learn-
ing of the discovery of the money,
demanded the return of the safe just
as it was when delivered. The de-
fendant returned it, but without the
bank bills; whereupon, the plaintiff
sued for their value as money found.
The Supreme Court held that the
finder was entitled to retain the prop-
erty as against the party who put
the safe into his hands for sale; and
the authorities generally maintain
the right of the finder, in this class
of cases, as against all persons ex-
cept the real owner.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for Febru-
ary, in pursuance of the announce-
ment of an illustrated series of ar-
ticles describing "The American at
Work," has a paper on salt-making
at Syracuse, accompanied with au-
totype engravings, the text of which
is by W. H. Rideing, and the drawings
by Kelly. Among the articles in
the number likely to attract atten-
tion, is one on "Rip Van Winkle,"
which is not a criticism on the char-
acter or the play, but an embodiment
of a number of interviews with Mr.
Jefferson, by which we have the ac-
tor's own ideas of his performance,
of the character of the play, and of
the people that gather to listen to
him; and in addition to this there
are some "behind-the-curtain" views
of Jefferson in his private life and his
social personality. It is a fresh and
readable paper. Dr. Guernsey has
made a connected narrative of Stan-
ley's recent remarkable voyage down
the Congo, which is of great interest,
and of value to all who have imper-
fectly followed the explorer in his
letters from the field of adventure.
George M. Towle writes interest-
ingly of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries
at Mycenae. Maurer Thompson has
an entertaining paper in which the
pugnacious spirit of birds is describ-
ed and exemplified by numerous ex-
amples. Professor Harrison, of the
Washington and Lee University, gives
a description of a voyage from
Athens to Corfu, which is full of
graphic pictures. There is a short
story by Mrs. Lillian Browne; a
pathetic poem by Edgar Fawcett,
entitled "The Dying Actor"; and
other good things. "Cherry Ripe"
is concluded in one last installment;
and "By Celia's Arbor" gives fresh
evidence of being one of the best
novels of the season. The editor
discusses Human Interest in Lan-
scape Art; the latest experiments
as to the influence of plants upon
the atmosphere; Whittier's birthday;
the quarrels of statesmen; the func-
tion of criticism, etc. Price \$3 per
annum, or 25 cents a number. Ad-
dress, D. Appleton & Co., 349
Broadway, New York.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OREGON.

HARRISBURG, OREGON, Jan. 1, '78.
To the Editor of the Morristown Gazette:
I have received several letters of
inquiry concerning Oregon and its
resources, and I take this means of
answering them through the col-
umns of your valuable paper.

I find from the tone of my corre-
spondents that the western fever ma-
nia is still raging there, as it has
been for years, and I do not blame
the people for wanting to better
their condition, or seemingly so a
any rate.

Oregon is situated between the
parallels of 42 degrees and 46 de-
grees of North latitude, and has a
very mild and even temperature
caused by its western shore being
washed by the Japan current. The
mercury seldom falls below 38 Fahr-
degrees, in winter, or rises above 90
degrees in summer—the mean tem-
perature ranging at about 60 degrees
Fahrheit.

The atmosphere is pure and whole-
some, coming as it does in summer
from off the snow-capped peaks of
the Cascade mountains. The cli-
mate is very healthy as is shown by
comparing the tables of mortality of
several of the different States, the
death rate of Oregon being one in
every 172 persons, making it the
healthiest State in the Union.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.
Oregon is divided into twenty
three counties, each being an empire
in itself. Some of them are much
larger than the State of Delaware,
and all are rich in agricultural, min-
eral and commercial wealth.

STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.
The staple production is wheat,
although oats, barley, rye, and flax-
seed are grown in great abundance;
also the Southern portion of the
State is noted for the fine quality of
corn that can be grown there; garden
vegetable can be grown in any part
of the State of the very best texture
and flavor.

MARKET FACILITIES.
The Columbia river, on our north-
ern boundary line, is navigable for
two hundred miles from the mouth
of the Willamette, and all the trade
and traffic of Eastern Oregon and
Washington Territory is carried on
by the boats. The Willamette river is
navigable for 150 miles from its
mouth, and drains one of the richest
valleys west of the Rocky mountains.
The valley has also two railroads by
which the surplus products are car-
ried away.

San Francisco, is the principal
market for the products of the Wil-
lamette Valley, although a large
trade exists with nearly all the for-
eign markets which are in direct
communication with Portland. The
farmers sell their grain to the mills
or buyers in Portland, who ship di-
rect to Liverpool, England; by this
means the farmers have the advan-
tage of the highest market prices for
their grain.

PRICE OF FARMING LAND.
In Western Oregon the price of
land depends a great deal upon its
location. In the valley the price
ranges from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per
acre. The land in the valley is, a
greater part of it, owned by large
land-holders, who are reluctant about
selling it off in small farms, and
there is a large per cent. of the val-
ley lands that are comparatively
worthless, at present, on account of
being low and overflowed for a great
part of the year.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.
In Eastern Oregon there is vast
tracts of Government land that is
rich for agriculture and grazing pur-
poses. These lands are being taken
up very fast by emigrants who are
seeking homes in the West. They
are inside the limits of the railroad
that will be built soon from Port-
land to intersect with some of the
roads in the East, and when this is
done that part of the country will
excel all the rest of the State; Right
here, I would advise all of my
Tennessee friends, if they come to
Oregon, not to stop in the valley
but to go on where, in a few years,
they can be not only independent
but with a little labor and moral
courage they can be rich.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.
The manufacturing industry of
Oregon is yet in its infancy, not-
withstanding she has vast resources
in that respect. Her water power
is unlimited, and her mineral wealth
is in the greatest abundance, and it
is only waiting for capital and en-
terprise to take hold of it. The
want of more manufacturing is a
great drawback to Oregon. There
is sent out of the State from five to
seven thousand dollars annually for
agricultural implements alone.

OREGON IN GENERAL.
The people of Oregon, are from
every State in the Union, and of ev-
ery Nationality of the Globe. Ev-
ery branch of trade is in a prosper-
ous condition; the merchants carry
a large stock of goods and business
is done on the credit system—mer-
chants carrying their customers over
from one year to another. The doc-

ors do well; seemingly, for they
generally leave a sign wherever they
go. Fearing that I have wearied
the patience of your readers too
long already, I will close, wishing
you all a happy new year, and pros-
perity in the end—promising at some
future time to give you something
more concerning Oregon.
W. B. ESTES.

TO THE POINT.
To the Editor of the Morristown Gazette:
I send you the enclosed slip, on
the subject of finances. It is cer-
tainly near the point, and sets forth
the subject of the public debt, in a
clearer light than any thing I have
ever seen. I hope you will copy it
into the GAZETTE, whether you en-
dorse all of its sentiments or not, as
it will be a source of information to
the people, and I think that every
paper in this country would do well
to copy it, and then let every reader
try to preserve the article for future
reference, as there may be stormy
times ahead of us, when such docu-
ments as this may be very valu-
able.
Yours, W. P. WAUGH.

TO THE POINT.
St. Louis Republican: "When the
balance is struck it will be found
that the bondholders have got in the
aggregate, principal and interest
very much more than their contract
called for or they expected when
they brought the bonds."

The New York Day-Book, in dis-
cussing the above, says: "The par-
ties who are being worked to death
to pay these bonds had no voice in
the creation of the debt. The bond-
holders, in 1863, purchased their
bonds with paper money worth only
60 cents on the dollar. But the
United States Government agreed to
pay this bond purchaser 6 cents
interest on each dollar, borrowed as
we have said, when gold being quot-
ed at 150, carried the paper dollar
down to the value of only 66 cents.
But 1864, when large purchases of
bonds were made, showed a more in-
flaminate contract on the part of the
Government and bondholder. Gold
was selling for 285 in July of that
year, and the paper dollar was
worth only 35 cents, yet this sordid
bondholder has been getting 6 cents
per dollar for the use of this 35 cent
dollar—been collecting this enormous
interest of 18 per cent per year out
of labor for ten long years, and has
about crushed labor out of life it-
self through the herculean task it
has imposed upon the working
classes, and now, because the mis-
erable bondmen cry out 'hold!
Shylocks! we have toiled and sweat
long enough to pay that debt, it
can't be done in all time by us, or
our posterity; let up on us, for we
are powerless to work it out,' the
money-blotched leeches set up a fear-
ful howl. "What! go back on your
national honor? Disgrace the Ameri-
can Government—people—all—by
threatening repudiation? The truth
had better be spoken out touching
the honor (?) of the American Gov-
ernment. For a Government of its
age, it is the most dishonorable and
corrupt history ever made record of.
It owes to-day \$380,000,000 of the
Revolutionary war debt, and it never
intends to pay it. Its paper
money issues of '98 can be purchas-
ed by the barrelful in New England
at less than 1 cent on the dollar. The
Government of the United States
owes the heirs of Robert Morris
millions of dollars, that bold
patriot lent it in its revolutionary
struggles, and they cannot get a
mill of it back. The Government of
the United States has swindled and
robbed the American Indians, boldly
and in open day, for the past one
hundred years up to this very hour.
Better say as little as possible about
the honor and good faith of the
American Government. This bleed-
ing of the masses in order to feed
the maw of the ravenous bondholder
and his heirs, assigns, &c., in the
bondholding interests, has gone on
long enough, we think. If the bond-
holder will take greenbacks for his
debt, very well; if he insists on gold,
go to the ballot-box and force him
to take paper. If he wants gold,
let him buy our products with his
greenbacks, send the said products
over to Europe, and get his gold
that way. This huge debt has got
to be lifted somehow.

The daily issue of the London papers
is as follows: Daily Telegraph, Minis-
terial, 267,000; Standard, 200,000.
The issue of the Daily News, Liberal,
during the war of 1870-71 sometimes ex-
ceeded 300,000 copies; it now averages
230,000. The London Times spends more
than \$500,000 for its paper, and for its
printing ink \$20,000. Each advertising
column in this journal, and it averages
nine pages of them, brings in a revenue
of \$33,000. The outlay in foreign cor-
respondence amounts to at least \$40,000
per annum. The circulation varies with
the exciting intelligence of the day, be-
ing on the average about 300,000, and
occasionally considerably higher.

When a man starts for the dent-
ist he generally takes a tooth-
achy gait.

DESOLATE.

Like a funeral pall,
Darkness lies over all;
Wienly the owl doth call
From her lone sleep,
Sadly the night wind blows
Over December snows;
Vain 'tis my eyes to close—
I cannot sleep.

Thy voice is in my ear,
Once more thy words I hear,
Bringing now hope, now fear,
But always love;
And thy sweet face doth rise,
Radiant with starry eyes,
Cloudless as summer skies
In heaven above.

Once more at night's soft noon,
Under the pale moon,
Of a long-vanished dream
With thee I stray;
As when in days of old
All my heart's love I told,
And to my pleading hold
Thou hast not nay.

When thou wast by my side,
Calmly the days did glide;
Like an unruffled tide,
My life did flow;
Then was each hour to brief,
Now I but seek relief
From my consuming grief,
Rest from my woe.

Now falls the scalding tear,
Shed for the present dear;
Shed for the past so dear,
So quickly flown,
Oh! thy lonely groans,
Hard by the sounding wave,
Madly the wind-gusts rave;
I am alone.

Yes; but my whole life through
I feel have I been and true;
True shall I be to you,
As true as then;
Till when that life is o'er,
Skyward my soul shall soar,
And on the heavenly shore
We meet again.

—CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.

CRETAN WOMEN.

Ugly Homes Outside Made Pleas-
ant Inside by Model Mothers
and Wives.

Cretan Correspondence London Times.

A Cretan village is a strange look-
ing place. All the dwellings are
like in ugliness, oblong in form,
with walls of rough stone, and flat
roof, destitute of parapets and
chimneys. One or two arches are
thrown across the length of the cot-
tages to support the roof, which con-
sists of tenacious clay a few inches
deep, laid on pieces of bark and roll-
ed flat—antiquaries shudder at
the drums of marble columns. In
Askypho the heavy snow storms
which occur there make it unsafe to
carry up the buildings higher than
one story, and they certainly have a
most miserable exterior.

But the comfort within doors de-
pends at Askypho, as everywhere
else, not on the architect, but on the
lady of the house, and the wives of
Sphakia rank high among their sex.
They are conspicuous for their beau-
tiful, and their features are delicately
chiseled, and waving tresses fall in
profusion from beneath their modest
kerchiefs. Their carriage is as
graceful as the doe's.

But, though possessed of uncon-
mon personal charms, their attention
is by no means confined to the toil-
ful hoe. Everything which their homes
contain is the work of their own
hands. The cloth of the husband's
jacket and fez of the wool of the
sheep he tends is dyed, spun and
woven by the hands of his faithful
wife. She it is who makes his gar-
ments from the cotton plant which
grows before the door; the bright
scarf that binds his waist is from the
silk worm which feeds upon his mul-
berry trees; the mat and tapestries
whose bright designs, taken from
the pattern book of tradition alone,
giving his home a cheerful air, are
the work of her industrious loom,
and many more objects that I am
incompetent to enumerate are due
to her untiring labors. It was these
same Sphakian women who only ten
years ago were, with their helpless
children, hustled from mountain to
mountain, outraged and murdered.
In the cottage of my guide, though
the owner was by no means a chief
among the people, the tablecloth,
the napkins, the sheets, all were
home-made, were bordered with
Cretan lace; and pillowcase was a
single piece of the same rich materi-
al; the counterpane was gorgeous
with many colors that I did not re-
frain from expressing my admira-
tion of it. "Yes," said my host,
"my wife is of a very good family,
and knows the old-fashioned ways of
weaving, which her mother taught
her."

The cottage itself consisted of a
modern-sized room, with a gallery
for sleeping in, and two very small
ones, of which the larger was from
the kitchen. The walls were not even
whitewashed, and the floor was of
mud, yet the spirit that reigned
there reconstituted one to all. I dined
with great zest on English plates,
which are prized as much there as
Japanese crockery is in England,
but without wine, not a drop of
which was to be found in any of the
seven villages—a significant fact.
The wife waited on us, for conjugal
respect is strictly enforced, while
even suspected infidelity is pun-
ished with death. It is easy to believe
how such a people hate and despise
anyone, be he calumny or be he
"mildred," who attempts to intro-
duce the vices of western Europe
into their mountain retreats.—Cre-
tan Cor. London Times.

THE CLOCK OF CLOCKS.

A Pennsylvanian Outdoes the
Work of Habrecht, of
Strasbourg.

In Mengel's building is now on
exhibition in all probability the
most wonderful clock in the world.
It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a
watchmaker, at Hazleton. He is
about forty-five years of age, and
was about twenty years in perfect-
ing the clock. Mr. Reid paid Engle
\$5,000 for it. Engle never saw the
Strasbourg clock. In fact, he has
not traveled more than two hundred
miles from home at any time. This
clock stands eleven feet high. At
its base it is about four feet wide
and at the top about two. It is
about three feet deep at the base,
gradually less towards the top. Its
colors are brown and gold. The
Strasbourg clock is thirty feet high,
yet its mechanism is not so intricate
nor has it as many figures as the
Hazleton clock. The Strasbourg
clock's figures are about three feet
high and the American clock about
nine inches. Three minutes before
the hour a pipe organ inside the
clock plays an anthem. It has five
tunes. Bells are then rung, and
when the hour is struck double-doors
in an alcove open and a figure of
Jesus appears. Double-doors to the
left then open, and the apostles ap-
pear slowly, one by one, in pro-
cession. As they appear and pass
Jesus turns towards him. Je-
sus bows; the apostle turns again
and proceeds through the double-
doors in an alcove on the right. As Je-
sus approaches, Satan looks out of a
window above and tempts him. Five
times the devil appears, and when
Peter passes, denying Christ, the
cock flaps its wings and crows.
When Judas appears, Satan comes
down from his window and follows
Judas out in the procession, and
then goes back up to his place to
watch Judas, appearing on both
sides. As the procession has passed
Judas and the three Marys disappear,
and the doors are closed. The
scene can be repeated seven times
in an hour if necessary, and the nat-
ural motion of the clock produces
it four times an hour, whereas the
Strasbourg procession is made but
once a day, at twelve o'clock. Below
the plaza is the main dial, about
thirteen inches in diameter. To its
right is a figure of Time with an
hour-glass. Above this is a window,
at which appear figures representing
youth, manhood and old age. To
the left of the dial is a skeleton
representing Death. When the
hourhand approaches the first quar-
ter Time reverses his hour-glass and
strikes one on a bell with his scythe,
when another bell inside responds;
then Childhood appears instantly.
When the hour-hand approaches the
second quarter, or half hour, there
are heard the strokes of two bells.
Then Youth appears, and the organ
plays a hymn. After this Time
strikes two and reverses his hour-
glass, when two bells respond in-
side. One minute after this a chime
of bells is heard; when a folding-
door opens in the upper porch, and
one at the right of the court, when
the Saviour comes walking out. Then
the apostles appear in procession.
The clock also tells of the moon's
changes, the tides, the seasons, days
and day of the month and year and
the signs of the zodiac; and on top
a soldier is constantly on guard,
walking back and forward. As the
hours advance, Manhood, Old Age
and Death take part in the panora-
ma.—Reading Eagle.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.
Each Man's Average Number of
Ancestors.

A very ingenious speculation was
published about half a century ago
as to the number of a man's ances-
tors. It was said that, as every
man must have two parents, four
grandparents, eight great-grandpar-
ents, and so on, it might be fairly
assumed of any man that the number
of his direct ancestors, if living at
the time of the Conquest, might
amount to upward of eight million,
presuming that the number doubled
about twice in each century. There
are several curious sequences of this
idea, which are given by Sir Richard
Phillips, in his "Morning Walk from
London to Kew." Grey, according
to Walpole, in 1749, had computed
that "there must go a million of an-
cestors in twenty generations to
everybody's composition."

Touching the idea itself, it may
be noted that there is in it a funda-
mental error, or, rather, a counter-
acting element, which soon checks
the increase of ancestors, then neu-
tralizes it, and finally diminishes it.
This cause is the "brother and sister"
element. It is soon to be found
that, in tracing up ancestors, for ex-
ample, two men and a woman, who
ought in the preceding generation to
have six parents, being brothers
and sisters, have only two. Hence,
every man's pedigree, if it could be

fairly traced out, would be represent-
ed as a double cone—two cones
joined at their bases, the apex of
the one being himself, the apex of
the other Adam. Probably the true
form of such a family tree would be
an ellipsoid.

Synopsis of Mr. Bailey's Speech
in the Senate.

The following synopsis of Senator
J. E. Bailey's speech was furnished
the Western Associated Press for
yesterday's publications: